Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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PAKISTAN LIFTS LEAF TOBACCO EXPORT BAN

The Government of Pakistan has granted permission for the export of domestic-grown tobaccos (all varieties of unmanufactured leaf except Virginia types) through September 1956. The recent devaluation of Pakistan's currency will undoubtedly attract prospective foreign buyers. Also, as an added inducement, exporters are offered 15 percent of the total foreign exchange earned by them in the form of free use for imports. Recently, the Government of Pakistan has also permitted the export of an unspecified amount of Virginia-type tobacco during November and December 1955. However, exporters may encounter difficulty in finding ready buyers for stocks of low-grade flue-cured leaf.

QUOTA SET FOR '56 TOBACCO CROP IN CUBA

The Cuban Tobacco Stabilization Fund has announced a quota for the 1956 tobacco crop of 81.1 million pounds. This is a reduction of more than 20 percent as compared with the 1955 harvest, although it is about one-fourth above the quota of 63.9 million pounds established for the 1955 crop. Action to establish the quota was taken following an appeal by the National Association of Tobacco Growers, which claimed that it was necessary to limit production in order to prevent further surplus accumulation.

The 1955 crop totaled 104.7 million pounds (farm sales weight) from 153,300 acres and was about 5 percent below the 1954 record harvest of 110.7 million pounds. In an attempt to stabilize prices, the Stabilization Fund has purchased large quantities of leaf from the past few crops. However, the Growers' Association does not feel that the program has been entirely successful and has demanded that production be curtailed.

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The quota announced provides for greater reduction in some provinces as compared with the 1955 harvest than in others. In Pinar del Rio, a 25-percent reduction in the sun-cured crop, which totaled 55.7 million pounds in 1955, is called for, while no reduction is required in the shade-grown cigar wrapper produced in this Province. A 10-percent reduction in shade-grown wrapper in Habana Province is called for, while the sun-grown crops in Camaguey and Oriente are cut by 20 percent and in Las Villas by 15 percent. Production by province and kind in the past three years is shown in the accompanying table.

CUBA: Production of leaf tobacco by province and kind, farm sales weight, 1953-55

Province and kind	1953	1954	1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Pinar del Rio:			
Sun-grown	52,023	58,706	55,702
Shade-grown	3,574	3,902	3,928
Habana:			
Sun-grown	153	137	129
Shade-grown	2,823	3,081	3,103
Las Villas:			
Sun-grown	31,789	38,188	36,135
Camaguey:			
Sun-grown	2,586	4,319	3,559
Oriente:			
Sun-grown	2,063	2,408	2,127
Total	95,011	110,741	104,683

Stocks held by the Stabilization Fund are now placed at about 30 million pounds, which is about one-third the amount held a year or two ago. The fund is reported to have sold about 15 million pounds of leaf to export dealers early in October for approximately $4 million. It is expected that most of this amount will be shipped to Spain. Leaf tobacco exports from Cuba in 1955 are expected to total between 50 and 55 million pounds, which is well above shipments in previous years. As a result of the increased exports as well as higher domestic consumption, the year-end stocks of leaf tobacco in Cuba will probably be down from the two previous years. Stocks as of December 31, 1953, were placed at 80.7 million pounds as compared with 63.8 million in 1954 and a forecast of 28.7 million for December 31, 1955.

BRAZILIAN TOBACCO EXPORTS UP IN FIRST HALF '55

Exports of Brazilian leaf in the first half of 1955 totaled 17.8 million pounds and were slightly above exports in the same period of 1954. Shipments undoubtedly would have been at a higher level had not indecision been encountered over proposed changes in currency exchange policies, as reported by the Brazilian trade. Leaf tobacco for export was transferred from export category 2 to category 3 on July 26, 1955, thereby increasing cruzeiro return per U.S. dollar. Currently, exporters receive an exchange rate of 43.06 cruzeiros to the dollar (includes the export bonus) as compared with the rate of 35.1 cruzeiros per U.S. dollar for exports of leaf tobacco last year.

BRAZIL: Exports of leaf tobacco during the January-June periods, 1953-55

Country of destination	1953	1954	1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
German Republic	3,999	5,454	2,504
Austria	82	-	181
Denmark	835	700	1,199
Switzerland	96	775	796
Spain	1,058	4,215	2,211
France	1,117	1,078	2,163
Netherlands	2,541	1,862	1,561
Belgium	208	470	910
Sweden	1,053	359	-
Algeria	274	565	1,422
Indochina	665	383	93
Morocco	501	165	276
Uruguay	1,340	1,042	414
Others	1,181	635	4,048
Total	14,950	17,703	17,778

Source: Estatistica Do Comercio Exterior.

IRISH RETAIL TOBACCO PRICES INCREASE

Retail prices of cigarettes and smoking tobaccos were increased in Ireland on October 31, 1955. Prices of cigarettes, which retailed from 28 to 29 pence (32.7 to 33.8 U. S. cents) per package of 20, were increased 1 penny (1.17 U. S. cents) per pack. Retail prices of cigarettes selling at 21 pence (24.5 U. S. cents) per package of 20 remained the same.

Smoking tobaccos retailing below 35 pence (40.8 U. S. cents) per ounce were increased one half-penny per ounce, while those retailing at or above 35 pence per ounce were increased one penny per ounce.

ISRAELI TOBACCO IMPORTS UP IN FIRST HALF '55

Israeli imports of unmanufactured tobacco in first half 1955 totaled 1.0 million pounds -- up 49 percent from the .7 million pounds imported during the corresponding period of 1954. Most of the increase occurred in larger takings of oriental tobaccos from Greece and Turkey. Takings of United States leaf increased about 67 percent and represented 18.9 percent of total imports in contrast to 16.8 percent for the same period last year. Imports from other sources showed a decline from the same six months of 1954.

ISRAEL: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during the January-June periods, 1954-55

Country of origin	January-June 1954	January-June 1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	112	187
Greece	132	575
Turkey	337	207
Union of South Africa	71	18
Other	14	5
Total	666	992

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Israel - Foreign Trade, August 1955

CYPRUS' TOBACCO IMPORTS TURN UPWARD

Cyprus' imports of unmanufactured tobacco turned upward during the first half of 1955 after declining for two consecutive years following the 1952 record level of 1.2 million pounds. (Text cont'd., next page.)

CYPRUS: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, with comparisons

Country of origin	1952	1953	1954	January-June	
				1954	1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	754	666	385	169	298
Southern Rhodesia	303	198	171	51	53
Greece	59	129	145	34	31
India	79	-	101	-	-
Other	13	-	-	-	-
Total	1,208	993	802	254	382

Source: Imports and Exports Statistics of Cyprus, June 1955

The United States continues to be the principal source of supply with takings from Southern Rhodesia and India (presumably flue-cured) supplanting United States flue-cured to a certain extent since 1950. Imports from Southern Rhodesia and India prior to 1950 were insignificant. Imports of Greek leaf continued their upward trend through 1954, but were slightly below those of last year during the first six months of 1955.

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ISRAELI CITRUS EXPORTS TO U.K. MAY BE AFFECTED BY STRIKE

Intention of the Israeli Citrus Board to ship 250,000 cases of citrus to Britain for the Christmas market may be altered by a recent pickers' strike. The strike only affects groves owned by growers affiliated with the Farmers Association. Efforts are underway to bring the strike for increased wages to an end. The first Christmas shipment of Israeli fruit was scheduled to sail November 20.

FREIGHT RATES BOOSTED FOR SHIPPING SPANISH ORANGES

Freight rates have increased over last season's rates on shipments of Spanish oranges. The rate of shipments to Liverpool and London is now 70 cents per case; to other British ports, 74 cents per case. This compares with a former rate of 49 cents per case. Further increases in rates are expected.

U.S. OUTLETS SOUGHT FOR JAMAICAN PRODUCE

Mr. Robert C. Bridge, Director of Marketing in Jamaica, is conferring with officials and traders in New York regarding the possibility of bringing Jamaican produce into the United States. If satisfactory arrangements can be made, such Jamaican foods as yams, ackees, mangoes, and avocados might be imported. Shipping apparently would present no problem as refrigerated cargo space is now available on Grace Line ships from Kingston to New York. However, tariffs and quarantine restrictions, unless relaxed, will tend to minimize imports of Jamaican fruits and vegetables.

TURKISH DRIED FIG PRODUCTION UP

The 1955 dried fig pack in Turkey is currently estimated at 35,000 to 37,000 short tons, compared with an estimated 1954 production of 33,000 tons. Exports in the 1955-56 season are expected to total about 26,000 tons both in the form of paste and dried whole figs. The balance is expected to be consumed within Turkey, so it is not anticipated that there will be any carryover at the end of the current season.

PUERTO RICO SWEET POTATOES INTRODUCED IN THAILAND

Puerto Rico sweet potatoes, Unit no. 1, have been successfully introduced in Thailand through the American technical-assistance program. In Thailand, sweet potatoes are the principal source of food when the rice crops fail. Experiments have found the Puerto Rico sweet potatoes to possess several outstanding features that the older varieties lacked. Some of these features are: Many more marketable tubers, shorter growing period, lower fiber content, higher sugar content, greater palatability for livestock, and greater market appeal because of golden flesh color, smooth skin, and well-shaped tubers. Propagation has progressed to the point where sufficient stock is now available to release large quantities to village farmers.

FRENCH WALNUT PRODUCTION UP

The commercial walnut crop in France may be the largest in several years, if preliminary harvest estimates are borne out. The commercial crop is tentatively estimated at approximately 27,000 short tons, in-shell basis, compared with 20,500 tons estimated for the 1954 crop. The quality is reportedly good because dry weather reduced the incidence of diseases. Exports are expected to be substantially higher this season than last.

FOREIGN NUT PRICES CONTINUE RISE

Prices of shelled almonds and filberts abroad have continued to rise from their already record-high levels. Shelled almonds (P.G.s) which were quoted in Sicily at the opening of the season at the then exceptionally high price of $110 f.o.b. per 100 kilograms (220 pounds), have been reported in mid-November at $220, f.o.b. Sicily. Turkish filberts (shelled) which opened at $113.50 to $115.00 f.o.b. compared with $90 to $95 last year, jumped to a price range of $135 to $150 and are even said to have reached $160. Reports from Hamburg indicate $148 for later shipment. The shelled walnut market has only just started; light halves have been quoted at $150 and light pieces at $140 f.o.b. Naples.

In-shell filbert and walnut prices have been steady and somewhat stronger than in September but nothing as spectacular as the jump in shelled prices has occurred. In-shell Sorrento walnuts have been reported at $47 to $49 (per 100 kilograms) and Partenopes at $34.50 to $38, f.o.b. Naples. In-shell filberts have been quoted at $45 to $50, with the lower prices prevailing for the Sicilians and the higher prices for Long Naples.

U. S. WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS SHOW LARGE INCREASE

United States wheat and flour exports during the first quarter (July-September) of the 1955-56 marketing season amounted to 68,789,000 bushels in grain equivalent compared with 53,769,000 bushels during the same period a year ago. This represents an increase of 27.9 percent.

European countries, mainly West Germany, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom, were the principal purchasers. Total exports to Europe amounted to 29.6 million bushels grain equivalent compared with 25.9 million bushels a year ago. Asia was the second most important outlet with a total 24.8 million bushels against 16.5 million a year ago. Japan was the principal buyer in that area.

UNITED STATES: Exports of wheat and flour during stated periods

Destination	July-September 1954			July-September 1955		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	(Thousands of bushels, Grain Equivalent)					
Western Hemisphere						
Canada	-	3	3	1,296	66	1,362
Peru	-	38	38	1,325	54	1,379
Chile	-	53	53	1,024	2	1,026
Brazil	3,933	2/	3,933	2,274	-	2,274
Others	1,304	3,686	4,991	1,702	4,090	5,792
Total	5,237	3,780	9,018	7,621	4,212	11,833
Europe						
United Kingdom	7,402	31	7,433	3,193	418	3,611
Netherlands	1,555	887	2,442	6,107	706	6,813
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,775	2	1,777	1,203	6	1,209
Rep. of Germany	4,978	2/	4,978	8,570	2/	8,570
Portugal	629	67	696	977	98	1,075
Italy	19	-	19	750	263	1,013
Yugoslavia	4,633	-	4,633	6,097	2	6,099
Others	3,589	361	3,950	831	393	1,224
Total	24,580	1,348	25,928	27,728	1,886	29,614
Asia						
Israel	721	4	725	1,772	3	1,775
Japan	9,648	171	9,819	17,222	169	17,391
Others	3,410	2,546	5,955	2,710	2,882	5,592
Total	13,779	2,721	16,499	21,704	3,054	24,758
Others						
Africa	1,177	1,100	2,277	1,327	1,211	2,538
Oceania		1	1	-	5	5
Miscellaneous	-	46	46	-	41	41
Total	1,177	1,147	2,324	1,327	1,257	2,584
Grand total	44,773	8,996	53,769	58,380	10,409	68,789

1/ Wholly of United States wheat.
2/ Less than 500 bushels.

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION UP ABOUT 600 THOUSAND TONS

World production of centrifugal cane and beet sugar for 1955-56 is forecast at 41.1 million short tons, raw value, or nearly 0.6 million tons more than the final estimate of 40.5 million tons for the 1954-55 crop. This will be the largest crop on record. The 1955-56 forecast for USSR is 500 thousand tons more than the estimate for 1954-55, which accounts for most of the world increase.

World non-centrifugal sugar is expected to be about 6.7 million short tons, tel quel. This is slightly less than the estimate of 6.8 million tons for 1954-55.

World production of centrifugal cane sugar for 1955-56 is forecast at about 25.2 million short tons, raw value, compared to 24.9 million tons during 1954-55. All areas except Spain and Oceania are expected to increase their production. Oceania will in all probability decrease production to 1.4 million tons, from the 1954-55 output of 1.6 million tons.

The 1955-56 forecast of beet sugar is almost 16.0 million tons, 2 percent above the 1954-55 estimate of 15.6 million tons. Production is expected to decline in North America and Western Europe but to increase in all other areas.

North and Central America: Production of centrifugal cane and beet sugar is expected to total 13.0 million short tons, raw value, during the 1955-56 crop season. This is slightly less than the 1954-55 estimate of 13.1 million tons. Some countries, notably the United States and Canada, are expected to decrease production while others may increase. Cuba will probably produce about 5 million tons, or about the same as in the preceding year. Cuba has been very successful in selling sugar on the open market during the current year, and has been able to reduce the stockpile. This may be an incentive to increase production during 1956. The Dominican Republic, the United States, cane areas, and Mexico are among those that are expected to increase production. The storm which caused loss of life and property in Barbados did little damage to the sugar crop, and the 1955-56 forecast is 180 thousand tons.

Western Europe: The forecast for Western Europe of 7.1 million tons is 187 thousand tons less than the final estimate of 1954-55 but 339 thousand tons greater than the preliminary estimate made in November 1954.

Eastern Europe: Centrifugal sugar produced in Eastern Europe is forecast at 3.4 million tons. This is the second highest crop of recent years for this area. In 1953-54, 3.6 million tons were produced. Due to favorable weather all Eastern European countries are expected to increase their production in 1955-56. (Text cont'd., p. 611.)

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39, 1945-49 annual 1952-55 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1945-49	1952	1953	1954	1955 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA (cane and beet)						
British Honduras	1	1	4	3	5	7
Canada (beet)	76	99	160	131	133	115
Costa Rica	9	20	34	38	35	35
El Salvador	17	27	32	36	36	36
Guatemala	19	33	44	46	48	50
Honduras	2	1	10	11	11	11
Mexico	353	636	911	960	1,041	1,063
Nicaragua	9	21	38	38	44	45
Panama	5	11	20	21	19	20
United States (beet)	1,517	1,514	1,505	1,816	2,043	1,800
United States (cane)	474	455	605	630	555	600
Hawaii	980	861	1,099	1,077	1,127	1,120
Puerto Rico	982	1,143	4/ 1,182	4/ 1,204	4/ 1,166	4/ 1,175
Virgin Islands	6	6	14	10	10	10
Antigua	22	25	36	14	22	23
Barbados	114	121	169	184	169	180
Cuba	3,183	5,898	4/ 5,687	4/ 5,391	4/ 4,994	4/ 5,000
Dominican Republic	491	509	668	699	673	725
Grenada	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guadeloupe	60	48	96	114	123	125
Haiti	44	49	63	46	58	50
Jamaica	119	235	370	407	444	414
Martinique	64	29	60	78	87	88
St. Kitts	36	40	58	56	55	55
St. Lucia and St. Vincent	11	12	16	14	17	17
Trinidad and Tobago	149	144	171	193	216	220
Total North America	8,744	11,939	13,053	13,218	13,132	12,985
WESTERN EUROPE (beet)						
Austria	196	46	146	197	229	193
Belgium	259	246	356	450	382	386
Denmark	260	266	295	425	243	287
Finland	13	14	22	40	41	29
France	1,078	823	1,100	1,804	1,860	1,678
Germany, Western	610	524	990	1,552	1,438	1,460
Ireland	89	95	102	143	111	90
Italy	414	331	820	861	968	1,065
Netherlands	261	270	478	504	465	410
Spain 5/	202	200	669	380	327	320
Sweden	340	311	6/ 267	6/ 388	6/ 335	274
Switzerland	13	28	32	36	37	37
United Kingdom	515	612	686	866	699	710
Yugoslavia	103	127	61	211	161	170
Total Western Europe	4,353	3,893	6,024	7,857	7,296	7,109
Total Eastern Europe (beet)	2,925	2,055	2,290	3,600	3,205	3,405
Total Europe (beet)	7,278	5,948	8,314	11,457	10,501	10,514

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39, 1945-49, annual 1952-55 1/ 2/ (Cont'd.)

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1945-49	1952	1953	1954	1955 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (beet)	2,761	1,643	2,500	2,700	2,500	3,000
ASIA (beet and cane)						
Afghanistan (beet)	-	-	4	6	7	7
Burma	27	10	25	26	25	26
China incl. Manchuria 7/	87	77	96	86	132	139
India	1,303	1,319	1,686	1,320	2,000	2,100
Indochina	77	11	8/ 4	8/ 4	8/ 3	8/ 3
Indonesia	1,207	102	637	683	787	937
Iran (beet)	23	41	87	86	76	92
Japan (beet)	46	11	38	48	49	52
Pakistan	33	34	95	91	117	126
Philippines, Republic of	1,058	382	1,134	1,435	1,371	4/ 1,208
Ryukyu Islands	32	0	4	6	5	5
Syria (beet)	0	0	7	9	9	10
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,240	346	983	796	832	795
Thailand	21	28	40	40	44	45
Turkey (beet)	76	131	200	213	215	295
Total Asia (excl.U.S.S.R.)	5,230	2,492	5,040	4,849	5,672	5,840
SOUTH AMERICA (cane)						
Argentina	510	654	654	829	908	900
Bolivia	1	2	7	6	9	10
Brazil	830	1,420	2,151	2,328	2,479	2,470
British Guiana	210	198	269	268	288	285
Colombia	51	135	218	251	304	335
Ecuador	24	44	64	62	58	74
Paraguay	6	16	25	16	19	15
Peru	444	485	675	688	725	760
Surinam	15	5	8	6	6	5
Uruguay 7/	2	3	19	25	37	31
Venezuela	9/ 22	9/ 41	80	110	130	160
Total South America	2,115	3,003	4,170	4,589	4,963	5,045
AFRICA (cane)						
Angola	37	50	56	57	50	60
Belgian Congo	14	17	18	20	20	20
British East Africa	63	88	92	73	86	90
Egypt	166	211	252	295	330	300
Madagascar	16	14	19	20	20	36
Madeira and Azore Islands 7/	9	9	11	11	11	11
Mauritius	320	351	517	566	551	564
Mozambique	81	86	104	99	104	121
Reunion	91	81	174	189	200	200
Union of South Africa	498	542	670	725	828	923
Total Africa	1,295	1,449	1,913	2,055	2,200	2,325

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39, 1945-49 annual 1952-55 1/ 2/ (Cont'd.)

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1945-49	1952	1953	1954	1955 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
OCEANIA (cane)						
Australia	894	830	1,027	1,357	1,437	1,280
Fiji	150	131	183	229	137	137
Pacific Islands	69	0	0	0	0	0
Total Oceania	1,113	961	1,210	1,586	1,574	1,417
World Total (cane)	16,763	18,053	23,366	23,931	24,945	25,163
World Total (beet)	11,773	9,382	12,834	16,523	15,597	15,963
WORLD TOTAL (beet and cane)	28,536	27,435	36,200	40,454	40,542	41,126

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are for crop years; generally the harvesting season begins in the fall months of the year shown or in the early months of the following year, except in certain cane-sugar-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, such as Australia, Argentina, Mauritius, Union of South Africa etc., where the season begins in May or June of the year shown. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Restricted crop. 5/ Includes a small amount of cane sugar. 6/ Includes sugar from Danish beets processed in Sweden. 7/ Includes both cane and beet sugar. 8/ Vietnam only. Calendar year. 9/ Calendar year.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

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The USSR has also enjoyed favorable beet-growing weather this year. The production for 1955-56 is expected to be 3 million tons--a 20-percent increase over the 1954-55 production estimate of 2.5 million tons.

Asia: The 1955-56 centrifugal sugar production is forecast at 5.8 million tons. This estimate was topped only in 1939 when the production reached a high of 6.1 million tons. India, Pakistan, Indonesia, China, and Turkey have been increasing production during the last two years. The Republic of the Philippines restricted the crop this season and partly offset the increase in other countries.

South America: The forecast for South America during 1955-56 is 5.0 million tons, which is only slightly higher than the 1954-55 estimate of 4,963 thousand tons. Earlier in the year Brazil had been expected to produce 2.6 million tons. Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela are increasing production.

Africa: This continent increased its production from 2.2 million tons in 1954-55 to 2.3 million tons in 1955-56. The largest increase is expected in the Union of South Africa. Mauritius is also expected to increase production--by 13 thousand tons.

Oceania: The forecast for Oceania during 1955-56 is 1.4 million tons in comparison with the final estimate of 1.6 million tons for 1954-55. The Australian crop is expected to be somewhat below the 1954-55 crop. There is an abundance of cane but the market is unable to absorb continued unrestricted production of sugar. Therefore, the crop is expected to be limited to 1,265 to 1,280 thousand tons.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries
averages 1935-39, 1945-49, annual 1952-55 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1945-49	1952	1953	1954	1955 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA						
Costa Rica	15	36	33	33	33	33
El Salvador	17	27	10	10	10	10
Guatemala	31	35	51	51	51	51
Honduras	15	22	23	23	23	23
Mexico	83	174	132	165	165	165
Nicaragua	7	14	25	25	25	25
Panama	2	9	10	10	10	10
Total	170	317	284	317	317	317
ASIA						
Burma	86	74	90	90	90	90
China	350	307	384	344	530	555
India	2,954	3,338	2,900	2,900	2,912	2,900
Indonesia	81	40	220	275	275	275
Japan	20	15	28	25	26	28
Pakistan	710	575	915	1,060	1,345	1,300
Philippines, Rep. of.	63	44	50	45	100	110
Ryukyu Islands	75	3	12	18	15	15
Taiwan (Formosa)	32	6	21	13	16	22
Thailand	17	22	21	21	33	33
Total	4,388	4,424	4,641	4,791	5,342	5,328
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	370	395	300	330	330	300
Colombia	490	755	660	660	660	660
Ecuador	15	18	32	32	32	[illegible]
Peru	9	25	27	29	27	27
Venezuela	60	110	110	80	80	60
Total	944	1,303	1,129	1,131	1,129	1,079
WORLD TOTAL	5,502	6,044	6,054	6,239	6,788	6,724

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption on the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.
2/ Years shown are for crop years; generally the harvesting season begins in the fall months of the year shown or in the early months of the following year except in certain cane-sugar-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, where the season begins in May or June of the year shown.
3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

LARGER 1955 BEAN HARVEST REPORTED IN CUBA

The 1955 bean harvest now under way in Cuba is estimated at 600,000 bags, 23 percent larger than the 485,000 bags produced last year. Accordingly, Cubans expect imports in 1956 to be lower than the 1955 estimate of 700,000 bags.

The United States alone has exported not less than 700,000 bags to Cuba in any year since 1950, even in some years when Cuban production was considerably larger than the 1955 estimate.

SWEDISH APPLE AND PEAR PRODUCTION DOWN; IMPORTS EXPECTED TO RISE

Drought reduced the 1955 apple and pear crops in Sweden considerably. The apple crop was about two-thirds and the pear crop half of normal. The 1955 apple crop is estimated at 6,017,000 bushels as compared to 11,390,000 bushels in 1954. The 1955 pear crop is estimated at 838,000 bushels as compared to 1,940,000 bushels in 1954. The quality of both crops is generally good, due to below normal infestation of fungii and parasites.

Because of the short supplies, borders were opened for imports relatively early. Borders were opened for pears on October 12, and will be opened for the Cox, Ingrid Marie, Moregenluft, Jonathan and Winesap varieties of apples on December 5. For other varieties of apples the import stop will be removed on January 1, 1956.

The wholesale price of pears remain about the same as last year's price of $6.14 per bushel for table varieties. The market is presently dominated by Dutch and Belgian pears.

Wholesale prices for apples are slightly higher than a year earlier, as is shown below:

Variety	November 9 1954	November 8 1955
	Dollars per bushel	
Cox's Orange Pippin	5.47	8.00
Other dessert varieties	4.84	6.31
Table apples	4.21	4.21

LARGER WINTER VEGETABLE PRODUCTION
EXPECTED IN CUBA, MEXICO

The winter production of tomatoes in Cuba is expected to total between 475,000 to 500,000 lugs, compared to 430,000 lugs during the 1954-55 season. There is a reduction in the unstaked acreage for green wrap packs. However, there is a 3-fold increase in the acreage of vine-ripened staked tomatoes. These tomatoes are grown under irrigation and heavy fertilization. Last season the vine-ripened deal was profitable, while the green wrap growers lost money on account of unsatisfactory prices. Shipments are expected to begin in December and reach a peak in January and February.

The principal winter vegetable crop in Mexico is unstaked tomatoes. A sufficient acreage has been planted to about double the small volume exported last season, if growing conditions are normal. The crops were planted late because of excessive rains, and shipments are not expected to start before mid-December. Mexican tomatoes are often subjected to heavy rain and frost damage. Replanting of such acreage depends on the market outlook.

The Cuban cucumber acreage has increased about 15 percent. Most of the increase is in eastern Cuba. The Isle of Pines acreage is about the same as last year. Harvesting is expected to start late in December and reach a peak in January and February.

While the production of eggplant and green peppers in Cuba is relatively small, exports of each are expected to be 15 to 20 percent larger than during the 1954-55 season.

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URUGUAY WILL MAINTAIN
VALUE OF PESO

According to an announcement by the Uruguayan Government this week, existing types of exchange will not be modified. It was thought for awhile that Uruguay might be forced to follow Argentina's lead in devaluation.

The present decision by Uruguay is based upon the fact that there have been no changes in world prices of the principal Argentine exports except for current fluctuations; and the internal effect on Uruguay has already been considered in the September 15 decree on wool.

The decree on wool raises the effective exchange rate on greasy and washed wool from 1.519 pesos to the dollar (1.62 pesos on shipments to the dollar area) to 1.82 through December 31. The higher rate will permit exporters to pay higher prices for wool.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION IN 1955

World wool production for 1955 is estimated at 4,480 million pounds as compared to 4,400 million pounds in 1954. Production has shown almost continuous expansion since the end of World War II to a total increase of more than 20 percent in 10 years. Most of the increase has occurred in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Due primarily to recent declines in the Argentine output, production in South America is a little below the level of 10 years ago. In the United States, following the sharp decline which began early in World War II and continued through 1950, the level of output has changed little during the past five years.

In other areas of the world, with a few exceptions for individual countries, the expansion in wool production has been fairly general. European production has increased from the low point following World War II and is now above the prewar level. An appreciable recovery from the prewar level of output has been reported for the Soviet Union.

World consumption of wool in 1955 will be moderately larger than in 1954. Consumption in 1954, estimated at about 2,520 million pounds, clean basis, was some 4 percent below 1953. Apart from 1953 and the record level of 2,680 million pounds in 1950, consumption in 1954 was higher than any other postwar year.

The clean basis equivalent of world wool production during 1954 was 2,535 million pounds, which was the approximate amount necessary to replace the quantities entering consumption channels. The 1955 estimated output is equivalent to about 2,600 million pounds, clean basis. Should consumption be increased slightly in 1955, world production and consumption will be in fairly close balance.

World stocks of wool at the beginning of the season were not greatly different from a year earlier. The only appreciable increases in carry-over of wool in producing countries occurred in Argentina and Uruguay. The combined increase of about 100 million pounds, greasy basis, was close to the decreases in carry-over in the other major producing countries.

The prospects of a larger world clip this season coupled with a somewhat uncertain level of consumption has, nevertheless, prolonged the downward trend in world wool prices which began in early September of 1954. The Dominion Auctions opened the 1955-56 season with prices 5 to 10 percent below the closing levels of last spring. Prices continued to decline during the first week of September, but by early November prices in most of the Dominion markets were near the season's opening level.

The final 1954-55 wool production in Australia of 1,288 million pounds greasy basis, slightly above earlier estimates, is 7.0 percent (44.0 million pounds) larger than the previous year, 1953-54. It establishes a new Australian wool clip record. The number of sheep and lambs shorn increased about 3.5 percent. The average fleece weight remained about the same -- at 8.7 pounds.

The forecast for the 1955-56 wool clip is 1,331 million pounds composed of 76 percent merino and 24 percent crossbred. Sheep numbers are estimated at 130,449,000 head. Both estimated numbers of wool of sheep and forecast production would establish new Australian records.

Total world wool exports for 1954-55 were slightly over 900 million pounds, clean basis. The principal countries of destination with percent of total exports purchased were United Kingdom 30.9, France 16.6, Japan 13.0, Belgium 9.3, Italy 9.3, Germany 6.7, United States 6.1, Poland 1.6, and all other countries 6.5.

Current wool sales in the leading wool trading centers were the most active of the season -- with much improvement since August 29 when sales were about 24.42 percent less than the opening sales of the 1954-55 season. Confidence in trade apparently is fully restored and competition was keen from buyers representing the principal countries.

Factors influencing wool production in Australia are as a whole probably as strong or stronger than at any time in the history of sheep and wool production. Even though wool prices are below those of the past few years, they are still favorable to expansion of wool production in comparison to production of other agricultural commodities. However, the lower returns are beginning to squeeze some producers who began operations with high capital costs during the period beginning about 1949. Rainfall has been very favorable and the pasture feed situation is considerably above average. Conservation practices have become more generally adapted ober the past few years; and coupled with the present above-average rainfall, there is more feed and water available for an expanded wool industry. Lambing percentage is generally reported as above average and losses due to all causes are below normal. Feed competition from rabbits has been greatly reduced as a result of the myxomatosis eradication program.

The New Zealand production of wool during 1955-56 has been estimated at 460 million, the largest on record. Prices realized at the October 24 auction were better than most officials had expected in view of the experience of low prices paid at auctions in the preceding two months. Prices at the October 24th sale averaged about 8 percent lower than a year ago. Compared with September London sales, the New Zealand sales were slightly better.

New Zealand has made remarkable increases in sheep numbers. From 1944 to 1950 sheep numbers increased by 600,000 head, but from 1951 to 1954 the increase was more than 3 million; and the 1955-56 increase was one million. The increase in numbers has not been accomplished through displacing cattle or transferring large tracts of land to sheep grazing; it has been accomplished through increased carrying capacity of the pastures. Increased agricultural investment followed increased wool revenues in 1950, and subsequent prosperity of the farmers has helped to maintain this investment at a high level. (See table, next 2 pp. Text Cont'd., p. 619.)

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, averages 1936-40, 1946-50, annual 1952 to 1955 1/

Continent and Country	Averages 1936-40	Averages 1946-50	1952	1953	1954 2/	1955 2/
	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	15.6	12.4	7.7	8.6	8.5	9.0
Mexico	10.3	11.4	13.2	12.8	9.0	8.8
United States						
Shorn	360.6	238.5	232.4	230.4	232.6	228.0
Pulled	64.7	46.5	33.6	42.2	43.5	-
Total	425.3	285.0	266.0	272.6	276.1	275.0
Estimated Total 3/ 4/	450.0	310.0	290.0	295.0	295.0	295.0
EUROPE						
France	37.1	30.6	41.9	46.3	48.5	50.0
Germany, Western	21.7	17.3	14.8	12.8	12.7	11.0
Greece	19.3	17.4	19.2	20.3	23.2	23.4
Ireland	17.2	13.1	15.4	16.5	17.5	18.5
Italy	30.4	30.2	35.0	33.7	32.8	30.9
Netherlands	6.1	5.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Norway	5.9	6.4	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0
Portugal	16.3	18.4	22.0	22.5	22.7	22.7
Spain	80.0	85.0	93.0	94.0	95.0	95.0
United Kingdom	110.1	81.2	102.0	105.0	108.0	106.0
Yugoslavia	34.7	30.0	33.2	34.6	36.7	36.3
Total Western Europe	390.0	345.0	400.0	410.0	425.0	420.0
Other Europe 5/	103.8	79.7	93.1	94.2	96.9	99.4
Estimated Total (Excl. U.S.S.R.) 4/6/7/	490.0	425.0	495.0	505.0	520.0	520.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	310.2	311.5	400.0	400.0	390.0	410.0
ASIA						
Iran	36.3	29.3	36.6	37.5	38.6	40.8
Iraq	21.6	27.3	32.0	32.5	33.0	33.5
Syria	10.7	12.2	19.6	20.3	20.5	19.4
Turkey	67.7	70.7	77.9	81.6	79.7	79.4
Afghanistan	15.0	16.4	-	-	-	-
China 8/	88.0	75.0	-	-	-	-
India	9/ 72.9	51.8	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
Japan	-	-	4.5	5.3	8.3	9.0

ASIA (Cont'd)						
Pakistan	-	26.4	30.0	30.0	28.0	28.0
Estimated Total 4/ 10/	345.0	355.0	390.0	400.0	400.0	400.0
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	411.0	449.8	407.0	400.0	365.0	355.0
Brazil	35.5	42.7	50.7	52.5	52.0	53.0
Chile	32.6	42.3	44.1	39.7	38.6	39.0
Falkland Islands	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	5.0	5.0
Peru	19.4	18.8	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.0
Uruguay	126.2	162.9	189.8	202.5	198.4	201.7
Estimated Total 4/ 11/	640.0	735.0	730.0	730.0	690.0	690.0
AFRICA						
Algeria	22.6	16.2	28.0	29.0	26.0	26.0
Egypt	7.5	6.7	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
French Morocco	35.1	27.2	36.0	31.5	36.4	36.0
Tunisia	12.0	9.9	11.0	12.3	11.8	12.0
Union of South Africa 12/	252.3	215.9	256.8	264.6	280.0	295.0
Estimated Total 4/ 13/	335.0	280.0	345.0	355.0	370.0	385.0
OCEANIA						
Australia	1,051.9	1,060.0	1,281.1	1,244.0	1,288.0	1,331.0
New Zealand	313.8	375.2	418.0	426.0	455.0	460.0
Estimated Total 4/	1,370.0	1,435.0	1,700.0	1,670.0	1,745.0	1,790.0
Estimated World Total 4/	3,930.0	3,850.0	4,350.0	4,350.0	4,410.0	4,485.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 of October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemishpere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for Newfoundland, Netherland West Indies, Guatemala, and El Salvador. 4/ Rounded to fives of millions. 5/ Includes the Iron Curtain Countries, (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Eastern Germany). 6/ Based on present boundaries. 7/ Includes estimates for countries producing 2 million pounds or less, namely Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, and Switzerland. 8/ Includes China Proper (22 provinces) Manchuria, Jehol, and Sinkiang (Turkestan). 9/ Includes Pakistan. 10/ Includes estimates for Afghanistan, Cyprus, Palestine, Transjordan, Outer Monogolia, Tibet, Napal, and China. 11/ Includes relatively small production in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Venezuela. 12/ Excludes karakul wool; includes Union of South Africa, Union Protectorate, and South West Africa. 13/ Includes estimates for Kenya, French West Africa, and Togo.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, results of office research and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to present boundaries except as noted. - June, 1955.

Present price levels for wool apparently remain favorable to producers in Oceania. It is estimated that Australia, under very favorable conditions, has the capacity to double current production; and that New Zealand's capacity is about 60 percent above current production. Therefore, even though prices near the present level tend to discourage increases in other production areas, world production is likely to continue to increase during the next few years--due to the probability of further expansion in Oceania.

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HOG INDUSTRY TREND IN U.K.

From 1870 to World War I the number of hogs on British farms fluctuated between 2 and 3 million head. During World War I there was a sharp drop in numbers, but the 1920's saw a return to prewar levels. During the 30's the numbers fluctuated between 3 and 4 million. The shortage of foodstuffs in World War II caused a drop in numbers to less than half of the prewar level. Since 1948 the industry in the United Kingdom has gone through an unprecedented period of expansion.

From 1948 to June of 1954, the number of hogs in Great Britain increased roughly from 1,250,000 head to over 5 million head. Sows increased from 162,000 head in 1947 to 726,000 in June, 1954. By June of 1955 there had been a drop of about 15 percent in the number of breeding sows. Reduction of the government support price and low prices of pork from abroad have contributed to this recent reduction of hog production in the United Kingdom.

URUGUAYAN LIVESTOCK SITUATION

It is reported that the current slaughter of cattle, sheep, and hogs in Uruguay is below last year's level. However, heavy rains of the past two months have improved the feed situation, which was becoming acute.

In recent weeks Uruguay has been negotiating with Argentina for a proposed shipment of 60,000 head of cattle. However, a recent report indicates that this negotiation has been discontinued. It now has been determined that there is a sufficient number of cattle on hand to meet immediate requirements.

Uruguay's livestock numbers have been decreasing steadily since 1951. The government of Uruguay is making every effort to increase livestock numbers through bonuses to those who increase breeding stock, and also by restricting the number and kind of animals slaughtered.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRICES: Average raw wool costs, clean basis, on Australian auction floors, by quality classifications (current prices with comparisons)

Type and grade	Week ended--			
	10/21/55	10/28/55	11/4/55	11/5/54
	U. S. dollars per pound			
Combing wools				
70's Good	1.28	1.28	1.29	1/ 1.56
Average	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.45
64's Good	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.35
Average	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.26
60's Good	1.00	.97	1.00	1.21
Average	.95	.94	.95	1.14
58's Good	.92	.91	.91	1.08
Average	.88	.86	.87	-
56's Good	.86	.84	.84	1.00
Average	.82	.80	.80	-
50's Good	.76	.75	.75	.91
Average	.75	.74	.74	-
Carding wools				
Merino	.68	.67	.68	.80
Comeback	.62	.62	.62	.75
Fine Crossbred	.60	.60	.60	.74
Medium	.59	.59	.59	.74

1/ Quotations nominal.

Source: Wool Statistical Service of the Australian Wool Bureau.

DANISH IMPORT LIBERALIZATION: LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS

The Danish Board of Supply has recently announced additional transfers of items to the general "free" list (the list of items that can be imported from anywhere in the world without licenses). Livestock and meat products items added to the general "free" list are: Breeding cattle; casings; bone, meat, and blood meal; and dressed and undressed hides and skins (except parchment). Synthetic casings were transferred to the general "liberal" list and there are no restrictions on import licenses.

INDIA INCREASES STAPLE LENGTH FOR BASIS OF COTTON FUTURES CONTRACTS

The Government of India has increased the staple length basis for the current season's cotton futures contracts for Jarila, Fine, from 25/32-inch effective for past seasons, to 13/16-inch for the present crop. The basis for Broach Vijay cotton remains unchanged at 25/32-inch.

MEXICO ESTABLISHES COTTON GRADING SERVICE; PROHIBITS EXPORT OF UNCLASSIFIED COTTON

The Government of Mexico has issued a decree establishing a cotton grading service, and prohibiting the export or transportation of cotton except when classified according to official standards issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Industry. The decree was published on November 10, 1955. Such decrees are usually effective on the date of publication. It is possible, however, that enforcement will be delayed because of the reported shortage of trained personnel, and expectation by merchants that enforcement would delay the movement of cotton.

Cotton grading under the new decree is to be carried out by classers authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Industry. At present, cotton is graded by classers employed by the merchants.

The decree also establishes a Board of Revision and Arbitration to handle cases of disagreement concerning the classification of cotton.

ARGENTINA'S COTTON SITUATION

Cotton production in Argentina for the marketing year beginning March 1, 1955, estimated at 530,000 bales (500 pounds gross), represents a decline of 12 percent from the 635,000 bales produced in 1953-54. Cotton acreage for 1954-55 was placed at 1,350,000 acres or approximately the same as the previous year. Weather damage from frosts, and floods in some areas, reduced the yields per acre and caused a large portion of the crop to be low-quality cotton. Planted acreage for the 1955-56 crop (to be harvested March-June 1956) is expected to be about the same as for 1954-55, with tentative estimates for cotton production of about 550,000 bales.

Reduced supplies of cotton in Argentina have resulted in much lower cotton exports during recent months, and almost no further exports are expected until February 1956. Exports in March-February 1954-55 were 125,000 bales as compared with 283,000 in 1953-54. Belgium, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Japan were the principal destinations of Argentine cotton in these 2 years.

Effects on cotton exports of the recent devaluation of the Argentine peso are not yet apparent. This action would tend to stimulate exports to the extent that supplies are available. The single foreign exchange rate of 18 pesos per dollar, or its equivalent in other money, was fixed on October 29, 1955, when the previous official buying and selling rates of 5 and 7.50 pesos per dollar were cancelled.

Another recent Government action (August 23, 1955) to relax price controls on cotton textiles, permits price adjustments all along the line, from spinning mills to retail establishments, to make up in part for increases in the cost of cotton fiber.

Cotton consumption in Argentina during the year ended July 31, 1955, was estimated at approximately 465,000 bales, which included about 10,000 bales of good quality long staple cotton imported from Peru.

Cotton stocks in Argentina on February 28, 1955, were placed at 180,000 bales. The minimum reserve required by domestic mills is considered to be about 138,000 bales, approximately 30 percent of annual consumption. However, as a means of avoiding inflationary cotton prices, and of conserving the supply for frequently recurring periods of poor yields, the Government usually discontinues issuance of cotton export licenses while stocks are still well above this minimum requirement level. Additional quantities may be made available after the size of the next crop can be determined as adequate.

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DAIRY PRODUCTION IS DOWN IN URUGUAY

An acute shortage of butter in Uruguay, the result of decreased milk production has necessitated importation of butter throughout 1955. So far this year, Urugay has imported 1.3 million pounds of butter from Argentina and the Netherlands. Cheese production has also been down, but cheese imports have not exceeded 2 thousand pounds, supplied by Switzerland and the Netherlands. With an improvement in pasture conditions since August, it is expected that milk, butter, and cheese production will increase.

SWISS ACT TO PROTECT
DOMESTIC BUTTER INDUSTRY

In September, the Swiss Federal Assembly ratified the Federal Council's decree to raise the maximum import duty on edible fats and oils from slightly over 0.5 cents per pound to 1.06 cents per pound. This increase, which went into effect July 1, 1955, also applies to semi-finished or raw products utilized by the fats and oils industry. Reasons given for the increase were to raise the level of butter consumption and to protect domestic production.

WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRICES

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Wholesale prices at specified markets, with comparisons

(In U. S. Cents Per Pound)

Country, market, and description	Butter: Date, 1955	Butter: Price	Butter: Quotations Month earlier	Butter: Quotations Year earlier	Cheese: Date, 1955	Cheese: Price	Cheese: Quotations Month earlier	Cheese: Quotations Year earlier
United Kingdom (London)								
New Zealand Finest Grade	Oct.27	49.2	46.5	46.2	-	-	-	-
New Zealand Finest White	-	-	-	-	Oct.27	31.8	29.4	22.5
Australia (Sydney)								
Choicest butter	Oct.28	45.3	45.3	41.8	-	-	-	-
Choicest Cheddar	-	-	-	-	Oct.26	27.5	27.5	25.7
Irish Republic (Dublin)								
Creamery butter (bulk)	Oct.26	48.9	48.9	48.8	-	-	-	-
Cheese	-	-	-	-	Oct.26	30.8	30.8	30.8
Denmark (Copenhagen)	Oct.20	46.4	46.4	42.4	-	-	-	-
France (Paris)								
Charentes Creamery butter	Oct.25	90.7	90.7	72.7	-	-	-	-
Germany (Kempten)								
Markenbutter	Oct.26	66.3	66.3	61.9	-	-	-	-
United States								
92-score creamery (N.Y.)	Oct.28	58.6	58.9	58.3	-	-	-	-
Cheddar (Wisconsin)	-	-	-	-	Oct.28	32.0	31.8	32.5
Netherlands (Leeuwarden)								
Creamery butter	Oct.26	55.2	50.8	45.8	-	-	-	-
Full cream Gouda	-	-	-	-	Oct.21	25.7	27.6	26.3
Edam 40 percent	-	-	-	-	Oct.21	23.2	25.7	24.4
Belgium (Hasselt)	Oct.27	80.6	78.2	79.6	-	-	-	-
Canada (Montreal								
1st grade creamery	Oct.22	58.0	58.7	58.6	-	-	-	-
Ontario white	-	-	-	-	Oct.22	29.1	29.3	30.3

Sources: Intelligence Bulletin, The Commonwealth Economic Committee; U.S. Consular Reports; and The Dairy Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A.

PRINT BUTTER SUGGESTED AS NEW ZEALAND EXPORT GOAL

A goal for producers who wish to increase export sale of New Zealand butter is to ship the butter in prints. This is the suggestion of H. M. Wallace, Assistant Director, Dairy Division, New Zealand Department of Agriculture. Mr. Wallace recently returned from a tour as the New Zealand Government dairy produce grader in London. His suggestion was made in reply to criticism by some New Zealand farmers who stated they had found New Zealand butter on sale in London that was below the standard of New Zealand production.

New Zealand butter on the London market appeared to be of low quality because top-quality bulk butter was blended with butter of inferior grade, Mr. Wallace said. He pointed out that butter is increasingly being sold at retail in prints and that it will be only a short while before butter will no longer be sold in bulk at retail. The industry would be getting a jump on the trend, he explained, if New Zealand butter were put up in prints for export. At the same time, he said, this would overcome the problem of having top-quality butter submerged in blending with lower grades.

Mr. Wallace stated that during his tour of duty in England the quality of most New Zealand butter was satisfactory--and was quite uniform. Opinion was unanimous that experimental churnings of "starter" butter (see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 12, 1955) were superior in quality to regularly churned butter, and maintained freshness better.

Primary quality defects in New Zealand's dairy products on the United Kingdom market are in cheese, Mr. Wallace found. New Zealand cheese has been disappointing and has cost the industry a considerable sum in meeting claims against defective produce. However, New Zealand cheddar has been popular in England and Mr. Wallace thinks it will outsell all fancy and processed varieties.

As reported in the July 11, 1955, issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, New Zealand is emphasizing casein production and reducing cheese production. That reduction amounted to 16 percent in the July to September period, and the amount available for export is down 8 percent from last season. Slightly more than 24.6 million pounds of last season's cheese remains unsold and 42.6 million pounds of this season's cheese was graded for export as of November 1, 1955. No large shipments from New Zealand are due in London before mid-December.

MILK PRODUCTION DECLINES IN U.K.

In some areas of the United Kingdom, drought conditions in September were the worst in many years. The effect on grazing has been seriously felt, with the result that milk production for the month is 4 percent below the 1954 level. Output in October is also lower than in the preceding year. However, conditions are not so severe that there has been a consideration to reconstitute emergency measures that were lifted in the early part of September (see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 17, 1955).

GOVERNMENT DAIRY TRADING
ENDED IN U.K.

The recent sale of 3.2 million pounds of Australian butter has disposed of the remaining stocks of dairy products held by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food. With that sale the Ministry has ended its trading in butter and cheese, and private trading in these products has now taken over in the United Kingdom.

Since rationing ended in May of 1954 the Ministry has acquired and sold almost 688 million pounds of butter and 374 million pounds of cheese under remaining contracts with New Zealand, Australia, Denmark, Argentina, and the Netherlands. This was in addition to supplies from home production.

In announcing the final disposition of government stocks the Ministry gave credit to the trade for the ease of changeover from controlled to free trading in dairy products.

NICARAGUA'S PASTEURIZED MILK INDUSTRY
TO BENEFIT FROM REDUCED TARIFFS

The Nicaraguan milk pasteurizing industry will benefit from recent tariff reductions applied to various products entering Nicaragua. Category 1 of a Presidential Decree dated October 6, 1955, includes the pasteurizing industry with those that do not use substantial quantities of imported raw materials in the manufacture of consumption products.

To benefit from the tariff reduction, an industry must submit an estimate of imports it expects to make during the next fiscal year to the Ministry of Finance, and must be registered with the Ministry of Economy.

The new tariff provisions are retroactive to July 1, 1955.

FOIL WRAP STIMULATES
BUTTER SALES IN U.K.

One company selling butter in the United Kingdom has found that an attractive aluminum wrap has resulted in more sales with customers asking for the butter by name. This was one of the findings in a recent consumer survey. The survey also revealed that 7 of 10 housewives were unable to identify by name or brand the butter they buy. One conclusion was that there is an opportunity for companies selling butter to boost sales with new wraps that have maximum eye appeal.

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PERU INCREASES IMPORT DUTY
ON SOME PRESERVED FOODS

The Peruvian Government, through a Supreme Resolution dated October 31, 1955, and effective 90 days after publication in "El Peruano" on November 7, 1955, announced the rates of duty on several canned food products were raised as follows:

Tariff Item No.	Description	Old duty (soles per gross kilogram) 1/	New duty (soles per gross kilogram) 1/
174-A	Preserved pineapples 2/ in own juice, in water, or in sugar syrup, packed in tinplate or glass containers	2.00	3.00
195	Preserved peas	1.50	2.00
198	Preserved asparagus	1.00	3.00
199	Preserved beans called "Baked Beans"	1.50	3.00
206	Preserved tomato sauce	2.00	3.00
297	Fruit juices and syrups of all other classes	1.50	3.00

1/ One sol equals approximately US$0.05 at current exchange rates.
2/ Formerly classed under Item 174 covering preserved fruits and fruit salads, in own juice, in water or sugar syrup, packed in tinplate or glass containers.

CANADIAN FIELD SEED PRODUCTION FORECAST

Production of forage seeds in Canada in 1955, with few exceptions, is not expected to show changes from last year that will be of importance to the United States. The principal exceptions are timothy and alfalfa. A record crop of timothy is being produced. Preliminary estimates of alfalfa seed production indicate it will be one of the smallest on record. Supplies are expected to be adequate to meet normal domestic needs, with an exportable surplus of most kinds. Prices to producers, basis No. 1 seed, are mostly lower, reflecting anticipated production in the United States as well as in Canada. Exceptions are bromegrass and crested wheatgrass, which are higher.

Kind of seed	Production			Stocks in commercial hands		Prices to growers	
	Average	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	1,000 lbs.			1,000 lbs.		Cents per lb.	
Alfalfa	10,438	3,810	3,480	717	1,198	25-30	13-15
Sweet clover	10,886	15,950	14,000	1,285	2,091	6-9	5-6
Alsike clover	3,345	7,555	7,500	1,205	1,343	12-15	12-15
Red clover	7,133	5,100	6,400	1,428	566	1/	1/
Timothy	13,397	18,470	24,280	984	841	13-16	5-7
Bromegrass	9,606	7,300	8,180	2,278	1,614	6-8	7-10
Crested wheatgrass	1,538	1,441	1,270	201	74	10-13	15-18
Canada Bluegrass	365	75	60	1/	1/	1/	1/
Kentucky Bluegrass	201	1,530	500	1/	1/	70-73	35
Creeping Red Fescue	464	9,800	6,500	1/	1/	15	9-11
Meadow Fescue	128	717	450	1/	1/	20-23	5

1/ Not available.

Production of red clover is indicated to show an increase in medium red; but smaller production of Altaswede and single cut is forecast. The latter is estimated at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds. Production of Lasalle, a double-cut variety, is estimated at about 200,000 pounds.

CANADIAN VEGETABLE AND ROOT SEEDS FORECAST

Preliminary estimates for most kinds of vegetable seeds in Canada points to larger production in 1955 than in 1954. Production of Swede and Mangel seed is materially smaller, while the bean seed crop is forecast as larger than in 1954. However, the supply situation as a whole is believed to be much the same, necessitating imports from the United States and Europe to satisfy domestic requirements.

CANADA REPORTS LARGER FALL WHEAT ACREAGE, SMALLER RYE AREA

Preparation of land for 1956 field crops in Canada was much more advanced by mid-October 1955 than at the same time last year, according to a report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The estimated 66 percent of the total completed this year is double that accomplished by mid-October 1954. Dry weather favored seeding and is the main factor mentioned as making the good progress possible.

Seeding of fall wheat is 10 percent greater than the acreage seeded last year, but fall rye acreage is indicated to be about 25 percent less than last year's acreage, on the basis of preliminary estimates. In Ontario, where the bulk of the winter wheat is grown, the acreage is tentatively estimated at 640,000 acres, compared with 582,000 a year ago. Most of the seeded area is in average or better condition.

The area seeded to fall rye is tentatively estimated at 422,000 acres, compared with 566,700 acres in 1954. The reduction is reported for the Prairie Provinces, where declines ranged from 20 percent in Manitoba to 35 percent in Saskatchewan. The condition of fall rye in mid-October varied widely, with 81 percent of the total acreage reported as average or better and 19 percent reported below average.

INDONESIA'S COPRA, PALM OIL, AND PALM KERNEL EXPORTS DOWN

Copra exports from Indonesia totaled approximately 184,880 long tons for the first nine months of 1955 as compared to 224,860 tons for the same period in 1954, or a drop of about 18 percent. Total exports for 1955 are estimated at about 221,000 tons, considerably less than the 292,162 tons exported in 1954. Purchases by the Copra Foundation during the first six months of 1955 totaled 185,030 tons, a decrease of 7 percent from the 198,810 tons purchased during the same period in 1954. Copra production is expected to be about normal in 1956 but exports are expected to decline.

During the first half of 1955 palm oil exports of 39,575 short tons were down approximately 34 percent from the 60,210 tons exported in the same period in 1954. Total exports in 1954 were 154,390 tons. Palm kernel exports were 18,630 short tons as compared to 19,470 tons during the first half and 46,745 tons during the entire year of 1954. Palm oil production for 1955 is estimated at 188,495 tons as compared with 185,545 tons in 1954, and palm kernel production is around 48,500 tons against 47,715 tons in 1954. A slight increase in palm oil and palm kernel production and exports is expected in 1956.

GREEK OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION ESTIMATE
LOWERED BECAUSE OF FLY DAMAGE

The 1955-56 Greek olive oil production is now forecast at only 132,000 short tons, 20 percent below last spring's forecast and only 10 percent more than the "off year" crop of 1954-55. Dacus fly attacks are held primarily responsible for the worsened outlook, and even the currently estimated size of the crop is dependent on continued favorable harvesting weather. Hot, dry spring weather and heavy October rainfall in central and southern Greece had already done some damage to the crop during the growing season; the rains also contributed to the magnitude of the Dacus fly infestation, which began on a large scale in Crete and central Greece as early as June and July. Olive Kernel Borers and rain-induced diseases also caused some damage. Oil quality, mainly a result of harvesting methods, is expected to be average this year.

Supply and distribution of olive oil for the 1954-55 crop year are estimated as follows (in thousand short tons):

Supply		Distribution	
Stocks 11/1/54	38	Exports 11/1/54 - 10/31/55	1/ 9
Production	120	Consumption	121
Imports	nil	Stocks 11/1/55	28
Total..........	158	Total..................	158

1/ Estimate based on 10-months' actual export.

The collection price for the new crop was recently set by the Government at 17 drachmas per oka (20 cents per lb.) for 5 percent acidity oil. Dealers will be entitled to loans up to 100 percent of the value of oil purchased from farmers. In an effort to expand export markets, export duties on refined, blended, and virgin olive oil of 1 percent acidity or less were recently abolished, though high-acidity oil -- mainly exported to Italy, where it is refined -- is still subject to the tax (16.7 percent and 13.3 percent ad valorem, respectively, for ordinary quality of over 1 percent acidity, and for neutralized but unrefined oil, both in drums).

The new measure is expected to result in current crop-year exports somewhat higher than the 9,000 tons estimated to have been shipped abroad from the 1954-55 crop. The Government plans to meet any resulting domestic shortage by importing lower-priced seed oils. Only 845 tons of seed oils were imported through August, 1955, but the Government put nearly 20,000 tons of its reserves on auction during the year as part of its continued policy of stabilizing internal oil prices. In addition, permission was recently given to dealers to market a lower-priced "cooking seed oil" blended of 85 percent oil and 15 percent olive oil, with a maximum acidity of 0.7 percent.

Wholesale olive oil prices rose steadily during the last six months. Five percent acidity oil went from 17.20 drs/ oka (20 cents per lb.) to 18.90 drs/oka (22 cents per lb.); first quality oil (less than 1 percent acidity) climbed from 19.20 drs/oka (23 cents per lb.) to 21.50 drs/oka (25 cents per lb.). The increase is said to be due to seasonal shortage of supplies and the reduced crop outlook.

New plantings of olive trees in 1955 are estimated to have numbered about 500,000, bringing the total number of trees in the country to around 70 million, of which 98 percent are bearing.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA FATS AND OILS EXPORTS DOWN AGAIN

Exports of fats and oils from the Union of South Africa are expected to be down again in the current marketing year. This will be due mainly to decreased exports of whale and fish oils which, during the first five months of 1955, were much below the levels of 1954. Because of lower domestic consumption it is expected that peanut oil and sunflowerseed oil exports will be near the level of the 1954-55 marketing season (19,736 and 240 short tons respectively), in spite of decreased production.

Imports of linseed oil during the first five months of 1955 were close to the 2,836 tons imported during the same period in 1954.

Current estimates of the crop harvested in 1955 place peanut (shelled basis) production at 139,000 short tons and sunflowerseed production at 52,000 tons. The comparable figures for 1954 were 144,000 tons and 55,800 tons.

SMALL MOROCCAN OLIVE CROP EXPECTED TO PRECLUDE OIL EXPORTS IN 1956

French Morocco's 1955-56 olive oil production is officially forecast at 14,880 short tons from a crop of 100,000 tons of olives. This is a reduction of 44 percent from last year's output of oil, estimated officially at 27,560 tons. As the current crop will be insufficient to meet local requirements, exports during this marketing year are quite unlikely; in fact, Morocco will probably have to import some olive oil.

During the first six months of this year, olive oil exports totaled 1,839 tons, of which 1,205 tons went to the United States. Stepped-up shipments during July and August brought the eight-month total to 3,947 tons.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION EXCEEDS OUTPUT OF RECENT YEARS

World flaxseed production in 1955 is expected to be substantially larger than the output of recent years, on the basis of preliminary information. The first forecast of the Foreign Agricultural Service places the crop at 139 million bushels, an increase of 14 percent from the revised 1954 estimate of about 122 million bushels and an increase of 4 percent from the prewar average. Estimates of world production during the past several years have been revised considerably as a result of revisions in estimates for some countries, including the Soviet Union, for which reliable information has been limited.

The estimated increase from 1954 of over 17 million bushels is explained by the expected increases in all major producing countries of the world excepting Argentina, with by far the most significant increase in Canada. Total estimated area for harvest increased from 17.9 million acres in 1954 to 18.9 million in 1955, of which increase 0.7 million was in Canada.

Commercial supplies of flaxseed in the United States are expected to exceed probable domestic use by about 11 million bushels, and Canada is expected to have about 17 million bushels for export or carryout at the end of the current crop year. Uncommitted supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil in Argentina are low and availabilities for export will be small until the new crop comes to market. And with competition from Argentina reduced, Indian oil may be in greater demand. World stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil have been reduced sharply as a result of heavy exports in the past two years of government-held stocks in the United States and Argentina.

Flaxseed production in North America is one-fifth larger than in 1954. Canada's crop at 21,498,000 bushels is almost double last year's and is the largest since 1912. Farmers increased their planting by 65 percent and favorable weather resulted in a yield of 10.8 bushels per acre. United States production is estimated at 42,985,000 bushels, 3 percent larger than last year and the third largest crop of record. Acreage declined 11 percent but yields at 8.5 bushels per acre averaged 1.2 bushels above last year. Plantings in all states except Arizona and California were down from 1954, probably largely because of disappointing yields in many states last year and a lower support price this year.

In Mexico, flaxseed production has declined sharply in the past two years. Weak export demand and competition from other crops, principally cotton, resulted in a substantial drop in acreage, particularly in Sinaloa and Sonora where production in the past had been intended almost entirely for export. It is expected, however, that a larger area will be planted on the west coast this fall for harvest in the spring of 1956 because of the higher prices prevailing.

European production appears to have been up somewhat in 1955 largely due to increases in Belgium, France, and the Netherlands. Output in Sweden and the United Kingdom has declined to negligible quantities in the past two years.

In the Soviet Union acreage and production in 1955 are believed to have been substantially larger than last year.

An estimated 4-percent increase is expected in Asia as the result of a slightly larger crop in India and an increase of one-fourth in Pakistan. India's harvest amounted to 15,520,000 bushels, 560,000 bushels more than in 1954 but about 2.6 million bushels less than average output in prewar years. A gain of 112,000 bushels was reported for Pakistan this year.

Forecasts of flaxseed production in Southern Hemisphere countries are still largely in the speculative stage as the crops will not be harvested until the end of the year. In the Argentine, drought appears to have damaged the crop to some extent and output may not exceed 16 million bushels. This would represent a decline of about one-fifth from the 1954 harvest of almost 19 million bushels. Overseas sales of linseed oil, particularly to the Soviet Union, have absorbed the bulk of production from the 1954 crop and current stocks reportedly are small. The trade anticipates that during the coming year the government will push overseas sales of flaxseed rather than stimulate the production of linseed oil. Uruguay's crop is tentatively placed at 3.9 million bushels, an increase of over 50 percent from 1954.

There has been no indication of any material change in flaxseed production in Africa or Oceania in 1955. Africa's total production is in the neighborhood of 3.3 million bushels and Oceania's around 450,000 bushels.

SEE TABLE, next 2 pages.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad.

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PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Issued recently and available free upon request from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Miscellaneous Tobacco Developments. Foreign Ag. Circ. FT-47-55

World Rice Crop Large in 1955-56. Foreign Ag. Circ. FR-11-55

World Cotton Supply and Demand. Foreign Ag. Circ. Fc-10-55

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-55 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage: Average 1935-39	Harvested acreage: Average 1945-49	Harvested acreage: 1953	Harvested acreage: 1954	Harvested acreage: 1955 2/	Yield per acre: Average 1935-39	Yield per acre: Average 1945-49	Yield per acre: 1953	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: 1955 2/	Production: Average 1935-39	Production: Average 1945-49	Production: 1953	Production: 1954	Production: 1955 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	307	1,135	972	1,206	1,988	4.9	8.1	10.2	9.3	10.8	1,508	9,252	9,912	11,238	21,498
Mexico	16	101	74	37	24	6.9	13.0	16.5	15.9	15.9	111	1,310	1,220	591	394
United States	1,451	4,073	4,456	5,663	5,049	7.6	9.6	8.2	7.3	8.5	10,991	39,108	36,668	41,534	42,985
Estimated total	1,774	5,309	5,502	6,906	7,061	-	-	-	-	-	12,610	49,670	47,800	53,363	64,877
EUROPE															
Austria 3/	5	6	2	-	2	7.1	6.3	-	-	-	36	4/ 38	-	-	-
Belgium 3/	75	69	80	79	87	8.9	8.3	8.1	9.7	9.9	664	570	651	769	864
Denmark	-	21	5	3	-	-	17.6	10.3	12.7	-	-	377	51	44	-
Finland	3/ 5/ 9	3/ 4/ 16	6/ 5	6/ 4	-	7.5	10.7	9.6	12.9	-	-	4/ 120	47	57	-
France 3/	92	85	109	116	136	5.0	4.8	7.2	9.2	8.8	464	407	787	1,063	1,200
Germany, Republic of 3/	4/ 45	4/ 45	9	8	8	10.6	9.9	11.5	12.4	13.4	4/ 476	4/ 451	100	101	108
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	4/ 118	39	-	-
Italy 3/	30	42	45	44	-	6.7	8.6	11.0	8.9	-	202	362	500	388	-
Netherlands 3/	42	37	67	75	97	13.0	12.2	12.7	12.0	11.1	546	449	858	902	1,077
Spain 3/	6	4/ 11	47	-	-	-	2.2	4.2	-	-	-	4/ 23	197	-	-
Sweden	-	53	23	7	2	-	18.0	15.2	13.4	14.2	-	948	346	96	31
United Kingdom	4/ 2	41	10	3	2	-	16.0	20.0	13.3	-	-	652	200	40	-
Yugoslavia 3/	33	4/ 30	23	20	15	1.6	2.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	52	4/ 80	29	20	16
Estimated total 7/	350	470	430	410	450	-	-	-	-	-	2,610	4,600	3,820	3,725	4,070
Estimated total, other Europe	295	365	840	790	790	-	-	-	-	-	2,690	2,710	6,265	5,800	5,855
Estimated total, all Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.) 7/	645	835	1,270	1,200	1,240	-	-	-	-	-	5,300	7,310	10,085	9,525	9,925
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 3/	4/ 6,434	4/ 3,465	-	-	-	5.1	4.3	-	-	-	4/ 32,115	4/ 14,780	-	-	-

FLAXSEED (Cont'd)

ASIA															
Turkey 3/	48	101	95	84	-	7.3	10.1	7.1	7.1	-	349	1,012	669	591	-
India 8/ 9/ 10/	3,885	3,528	3,395	3,360	3,290	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	18,096	15,312	14,360	14,960	15,520
Pakistan 10/	-	76	63	65	76	-	6.4	7.1	6.9	7.4	-	488	444	448	560
Japan 3/	50	73	43	43	42	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	211	248	145	133	138
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R. and China) 7/	4,075	4,010	3,840	3,795	3,740	-	-	-	-	-	18,925	17,450	16,095	16,610	17,285
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	6,077	3,010	1,365	1,668	1,680	9.8	10.5	11.8	11.4	9.5	59,571	31,557	16,141	18,991	16,000
Brazil	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	12.6	-	-	-	905	1,084	591	-
Chile 3/	11/ 5	14	17	17	-	8.2	12.8	12.2	-	-	11/ 37	176	202	207	-
Uruguay	407	466	240	240	247	9.6	8.4	10.6	10.3	11.3	3,894	3,900	2,540	2,479	3,900
Estimated total 7/	6,570	3,595	1,710	1,975	1,995	-	-	-	-	-	64,035	36,540	19,970	22,270	20,690
AFRICA															
Algeria	- 4/	77	7	-	-	-	6.9	5.3	-	-	- 4/	533	39	-	-
Egypt 3/	7	12	7	-	-	12.4	13.7	-	-	-	87	170	110	165	-
French Morocco	51	120	193	-	-	7.1	6.7	7.1	-	-	362	797	1,366	1,024	-
Tunisia	1	37	3	-	-	5.6	6.1	8.0	-	-	4	222	22	-	-
Estimated total 7/	65	375	415	370	370	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,515	3,675	3,320	3,295
OCEANIA															
Australia 12/	13/	9	6	25	-	-	8.5	5.6	12.0	-	13/	78	35	300	-
New Zealand	1	11	6	15	-	14.2	10.8	15.3	-	-	17 4/	122	92	-	-
Estimated total	1	20	12	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	17	200	127	450	450
Estimated world total	19,565	17,610	16,750	17,885	18,945	-	-	-	-	-	133,500	128,465	115,750	121,540	139,020

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1954 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1954 and ends early in 1955. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Flax and hemp. 6/ Acreage for seed only. 7/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 8/ Sown area. 9/ Officially reported figures plus Indian official estimates for unreported tracts for 1935-39 only. Estimates for unreported tracts for 1945-55 not available. 10/ Prior to 1945 figures for India include Pakistan. 11/ 1935 only. 12/ Flax grown for seed only. 13/ Less than 500 acres and 500 bushels.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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